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JPRS Report

Soviet Union

Military Affairs

SPECIAL NOTICE

Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

The new cover colors will be as follows:

CHINA.....	aqua
EAST EUROPE.....	gold
SOVIET UNION.....	salmon
EAST ASIA.....	yellow
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA...	blue
LATIN AMERICA.....	pink
WEST EUROPE.....	ivory
AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA).....	tan
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....	gray
WORLDWIDES.....	pewter

The changes that are of interest to readers of this report are as follows:

USSR reports will become SOVIET UNION reports.

The USSR REPORT: NATIONAL ECONOMY will be titled SOVIET UNION/ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (UEA).

The USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS will be titled SOVIET UNION/POLITICAL AFFAIRS (UPA).

The following Soviet journals will be added to those which are already issued in separate series:

EKO: ECONOMICS & ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (UEO)
THE WORKING CLASS & THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD (UWC)
PEOPLES OF ASIA & AFRICA (UAM)
MILITARY HISTORY JOURNAL (UMJ)
FOREIGN MILITARY REVIEW (UFM)
AVIATION & COSMONAUTICS (UAC)
SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES (USS)

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MAJ GEN SAMOYLENKO ON UNITY OF NATIONALITIES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen V. Samoylenko, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor, under the rubric "30 December is USSR Education Day": "Made Strong by Friendship of Peoples"]

[Text] It is just 2 days to the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The establishment of the USSR was an historic event in the life of the Soviet people and a brilliant testimony to the triumph of the Leninist national policy. The results of the enormous reformatory work performed by the CPSU in the area of national relations were an outstanding accomplishment of socialism, which enriched world civilization. Peoples today regard the world's first multinational socialist state as the powerful vanguard of social progress for mankind, as a reliable bulwark of international security, as a harmonious, monolithic and united family of socialist nations and ethnic groups.

A great fraternity of people of labor was born and grew strong in the struggle for socialism, in the fighting to defend it, and relations developed among nationalities which had never before existed and which we rightly call Leninist friendship of peoples. The economic, political, cultural and military cooperation among the socialist nations are based on a commonality of interests, mutual respect, trust and fraternal mutual assistance. The friendship of peoples of the USSR is the powerful motive force behind a society moving toward communism. The entire Soviet people unanimously approves and fervently supports the strategic course worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress toward accelerated social and economic development for the nation, restructuring and renewal. This is the main guarantee that the congress decisions will be implemented and that the society will reach a new qualitative state.

The extremely great qualitative reforms which have occurred in the area of national relations in the nation since Great October and the founding of the USSR are convincing proof that the national question left over from the past has been successfully resolved in the Soviet Union. National discord and all types of racial and national inequality and oppression have become a thing of the past, along with social antagonisms. Backward, outlying national outskirts have disappeared. A single Union national economic complex has been formed with a dynamic and directed, common state plan of economic growth for all the republics. A modern working class has grown up in each republic, the peasantry are traveling a new, kolkhoz path, each republic has developed its own intelligentsia and

trained skilled cadres in all areas of state and public life. The socialist, multinational culture has flourished on the basis of progressive traditions and intensive exchange of spiritual values. Socialist nations have been formed, which now make up a qualitatively new social and international community, the Soviet people. A community welded together by the unity of economic interests, ideology and political goals.

The following fact is convincing proof of the achievements of the Soviet republics. Prior to the revolution the literacy level of the population in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan was only 2-8 percent. There was not a single VUZ there. There are now more than 130, and the ratio of students to population in the Uzbek and Kazakh SSRs surpasses that of Italy, Canada, the FRG, France and Japan. In many republics it was also typical for science to begin developing practically from scratch, whereas the activities of the republic academies are acquiring Union and international significance today. The merging of the republics' possibilities and resources is accelerating the development of each, from the smallest to the largest, and increasing their contribution to the country's national wealth and to the cause of defending the homeland.

National relations in our nation today show both a further flowering and a steady equalization of the nations and ethnic groups.

Our achievements should not create the impression of trouble-free national processes, of course. The party views the consistent implementation of the Leninist national policy and the all-around strengthening of friendship of peoples as a component of the improvement of socialism, as a path tested by social praxis toward a further prospering for our multinational socialist homeland.

Loyal to the Leninist principles in its national policy, the CPSU will continue to indoctrinate the workers in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, to be particularly sensitive and circumspect in all matters pertaining to the development of national relations and those affecting the interests of each nation and ethnic group, and to the national sensitivities of the people, promptly resolve questions arising in this area, and conduct a principled struggle against all manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, no matter how they are garbed.

"The party organizations," the Resolution adopted on the Central Committee's political report at the 27th CPSU Congress states, "are required to concern themselves constantly with developing the republics in every way and increasing the contribution made by each of them to the strengthening of the common national economic complex, to the enhancement of the economic strength and the defense capability of our multinational state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Favorably affecting all areas of life in our multinational state, the friendship and fraternity of the nation's peoples also constitute one source of the strength of the Armed Forces of the USSR. The Soviet Army and Navy are in turn an acknowledged school of internationalism.

A multinational army has always been and continues to be a sign of weakness in the class-antagonistic societies. Almost all of the multinational armies and

military coalitions of the past came to a sad end: they disintegrated. This was the fate of the army of the patchwork Austro-Hungarian Empire, for example. The antagonism of class gave birth to an antagonism of nations.

Social, racial and national antagonisms are inherent in modern bourgeois armies. Undisguised hostile relations exist between "whites" and "blacks" in the U.S. Army, among others, which create many problems for the command element. "Nothing troubles me so much as relations between white and black soldiers," an officer in the American Army told a correspondent of the London TIMES. "Not the Russians, not the Near East and not the impending exercises are problem No. 1 for me, but the problem of racial relations. My main job is to prevent my soldiers, white and black, from going at one another's throats."

Socialism has turned the condition of being multinational from a weakness factor into a factor of strength.

The Soviet Armed Forces are by their social nature and purpose fundamentally the opposite of armies of the bourgeois states. Born in the crucible of the revolutionary struggle, the international unity of our nation's workers also became embodied in their military organization. From the very beginning, the Red Army was developed as an army of friendship and fraternity of peoples, as the defender of their freedom and independence. Seeing Red Army men off to the front in August of 1918, V.I. Lenin stated: "A union of revolutionaries of various nations is now being realized.... And I am confident, comrades, that if you unite all your military strengths into a powerful international Red Army..., no force of the imperialists will be able to stand against you!"

The friendship and fraternity of the Soviet nation's peoples was one of the important sources of the Red Army's victory in the civil war years. They also made it possible to withstand the invasion of our socialist nation by the fascist hoards. The powerful material and indestructible spiritual capability of the multinational Soviet state was pitted against the enemy in the Great Patriotic War. Contrary to the hopes of the fascist ringleaders, the mortal danger hanging over our nation did not disunite the peoples of the USSR and did not shake their confidence that victory would be achieved. On the contrary, it united them even more closely into a single fighting camp. Between June and October of 1941 alone the fascists dropped in various regions of our nation almost 400 million leaflets with appeals in Russian to "liberate yourselves from the Bolsheviks" and appeals in other languages of our peoples to "liberate yourselves from the power of the Russians." The poisonous seeds of Goebbels' propaganda did not find any soil, however, nor could they have.

The pages describing the combat friendship of our nation's peoples are an inexhaustible source for the patriotic and international indoctrination of the upcoming generations. One could not name not just a single engagement, but not even a single combat episode in the war, in which the friendship of Soviet peoples was not manifested clearly and fully. The feat of Aleksandr Matrosov, glorious son of the Russian people, who covered the firing slit of an enemy earth-and-timber emplacement with his body, will never fade. More than 300 men performed the same sort of feat during the war, including Uzbek T. Erdzhigitov, Estonian I. Laar, Ukrainian N. Shevchenko, Kirghiz Ch. Tuleberdiyev, Moldavian I. Soltys, Kazakh S. Baymagambetov, Georgian A. Kavtaradze, and members of many other nationalities.

Noting the enormous role played by the growing friendship of Soviet fighting-men of various nationalities in the struggle for the honor, the freedom and independence of our homeland, PRAVDA wrote in October 1942: "The blood of Russians and Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Tajiks, Belorussians, Azerbaijanis, Georgians... mingled in the extremely fierce fighting at Stalingrad, near Leningrad and in the Caucasus. Fraternity bound together by blood is the strongest kind of fraternity. There is no friendship more powerful than sworn brotherhood. The entire Soviet nation became sworn brothers in the sacred cause of defending the homeland."

The encounter with mankind's most dangerous enemy, Hitlerite fascism, graphically demonstrated the fact that the Soviet peoples could defend their freedom and independence, their revolutionary gains, only in an alliance, only with a common effort.

Also in today's situation, in which imperialism has drastically stepped up its aggressive preparations and the U.S. Administration is counting on achieving strategic military superiority over the USSR, the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples and their close unity round the CPSU represent a powerful factor for strengthening the combat capability of the Armed Forces.

When they send their sons into the army and navy ranks, to the military academies and schools, the workers of all republics order them to conscientiously fulfill their honored duty. In whatever area of our immense homeland Soviet fightingmen find themselves, they are constantly aware of attention and concern on the part of republic and local party and soviet organs.

Fightingmen of all nationalities honorably fulfill their duty in response to the concern of the party and the people. Bearing onward the baton of our revolutionary and combat traditions, of which friendship, fraternity and solidarity of fightingmen of various nationalities are one, they work persistently to master the modern weapons and equipment, and increase their ideological strength. The best qualities of the people--its intelligence and talent, its patriotism and internationalism, its awareness, industry and selflessness--are embodied in the Soviet fightingmen. They are infinitely devoted to the cause of October, capable of reliably defending their homeland and prepared to perform feats for the sake of its freedom and independence. More than 40 Soviet fightingmen have been awarded the great title Hero of the Soviet Union for the exemplary fulfillment of their international duty in Afghanistan and for courage and heroism demonstrated in the process. They include representatives of the most diverse nationalities of our country.

Our military collectives are becoming even more multinational today. And it is very important to know how to unite such a collective into a single, harmonious fighting organism. Commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol activists are expected to actively develop in the personnel a sense of being part of a single family, to make fuller use for this purpose of the superior features of the Soviet way of life and the everlasting spiritual values, particularly love for the socialist homeland and a sense of Soviet pride, which unite fightingmen of various nationalities. Fightingmen of the different nationalities have a single homeland, and they are all performing the same, common mission of reliably defending it. The international indoctrination of the personnel is based precisely on this.

The Soviet Armed Forces are an army of friendship of peoples of the USSR and an army of international solidarity with the peoples of the socialist nations and the workers of the entire world. Therein lies their power. Therein lies the spiritual strength of the homeland's defenders. Loyal sons of the Soviet people, fightingmen of the army and navy are entering more actively each day into the socialist competition with the slogan "We shall fulfill decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and commemorate the 70th anniversary of Great October with self-less military labor!"

11499
CSO: 1801/127

LT GEN MILSTEIN COMMENTS ON DOCTRINE

Moscow SOVIET UNION in English No 4 (445), 1987 p 5

[Article by Lt Gen M. Milstein: "The Soviet Military Doctrine"]

[Text]

The true character and purpose of a state's military doctrine can be gauged not so much on the strength of its political and military leaders' official statement and everyday rhetoric as from the actual steps they take in the military field, such as military programmes and budgets, the content of their strategic conceptions, their attitudes to arms reduction and limitation talks, to measures to maintain stability worldwide, the need to close off new avenues of the arms race, and much else. Put together, these factors provide an answer to a very simple, and very crucial question about the aims of the state's military doctrine —whether it is truly defensive at core, or shows signs of aggressive intentions and claims to military supremacy that are likely to destabilise the strategic situation, erode the existing accords on measures to restrain the arms race, and undermine the negotiations underway in this field.

Put in this perspective, the Soviet military doctrine is undoubtedly a defensive one.

What arguments can be advanced to corroborate this?

In the first place, a clear realisation of the fact that a nuclear war should not be allowed to break out, and that it cannot be fought and won. It will be recalled, in this connection, that at the Soviet-American summit in November 1985 the Soviet and US leaders, while acknowledging the differences in their countries' socio-political systems and in their approaches to international problems, did not diverge in the view that a nuclear war should never be unleashed and that it could not be won by any side.

The Soviet military doctrine proceeds from the belief that essentially the Soviet Union's security must be reliably safeguarded. Admittedly, the security of any one state is closely tied up with that of the rest of the world. In the case of the USSR and the United States, the security of each of them is inescapably related to that of the other, which means that a greater security for the US, achieved at the expense of the Soviet Union, breeds distrust and instability. The logical conclusion is that preparation for nuclear war and a drive for military supremacy, to say nothing of nuclear war itself, are counterproductive to both sides politically as well as militarily, and that strategic parity is not merely a reflection of the existing Soviet-American relations, but also a key factor that helps maintain balance in these relations.

It must be said, however, that the nuclear balance between the opposing sides is maintained at a prohibitively high level that carries equal danger to both, and the continuing arms race only adds to the existing danger, equal though it may be, the degree of security diminishing in inverse proportion to the build-up and improvement of nuclear weapons.

Joint efforts are, therefore, needed to lower the parity level and to ease military confrontation. The sooner the better. Truly equal security cannot be maintained by jacking up the level of strategic balance; rather it is to be achieved at a minimum possible cost that would fully eliminate nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. The Soviet military doctrine is opposed to injecting weapons into outer space, a development that could make a nonsense of the idea of strategic stability and only heighten the danger of war.

Speaking about the underlying tenets of the Soviet military doctrine, it must be emphasised that the Soviet Union is not seeking to raise its security at the expense of other nations, and would not settle for anything less than what it considers essential. As long as general peace is in danger and attempts, both overt and covert, continue to break it, the Soviet armed forces must be maintained in a reasonable shape to give the USSR adequate defensive capacity. Lest other nations feel insecure within their own borders, the Soviet Union only wants its armed forces to uphold its own security and that of its allies.

These basic propositions of the Soviet military doctrine are translated into the Soviet Union's foreign policy generally, and specifically into concrete initiatives and proposals aimed at eliminating the threat of war, making the world a peaceful and secure place to live in, destroying all nuclear and other mass destruction weapons everywhere, and lowering military capabilities to a level just enough to maintain one's own defence.

It is appropriate here to recapitulate some of the latest peace initiatives that bespeak the defensive orientation of the Soviet military doctrine.

Back in June 1982, the Soviet Union announced at the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament that it was undertaking unilaterally not to initiate a nuclear attack, and called on other nuclear powers to follow up. The USSR insisted that the first use of nuclear weapons be outlawed internationally and struck out of policy guidelines, strategic conceptions, war plans, and troop and staff training programmes, and that even hypothetical nuclear attack scenarios be avoided during troop exercises and war games. With the exception of China, the other nuclear powers ignored the Soviet Union's call. Moreover, the NATO powers, the US in the first place, continue to adhere to military doctrines that are actually centred on the possibility of a first nuclear strike, a lethal prospect for the world's nations.

Had the other nuclear powers assumed similar commitments, a major stride would no doubt have been made towards preventing nuclear war, outlawing nuclear weapons, discontinuing their manufacture, and gradually reducing their stockpiles to zero. As long as nuclear weapons were maintained in service, they could be regarded as a tool to retaliate for likely nuclear aggression. To carry out its commitment, the USSR has introduced restrictions in its troop and staff training programmes. The range of possible measures could be broadened considerably should the other nuclear powers reciprocate.

The defensive orientation of the Soviet Union's military doctrine is borne out by the fact that the USSR declared a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, extending it four times on end, in the belief that ending nuclear testing could lead to a turning point on the road to nuclear disarmament.

Characteristically, a state that advances a detailed programme for total elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons until the end of this century proceeds from a defensive military doctrine. The Soviet Union's plan for eliminating nuclear and other mass destruction weapons is supplemented by the proposal put forward by its Warsaw Treaty allies that armed forces and conventional arms be reduced drastically in the region between the Atlantic and the Ural Mountains and defence spending cut accordingly.

At the Reykjavik summit, the Soviet Union tabled large-scale and sweeping proposals on major reductions in strategic offensive weapons, removal of American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles from Europe, reinforcing the anti-missile defence treaty, and a total and ultimate ban on nuclear testing.

The Soviet Union demonstrates, in words and deeds, its unshakable adherence to the treaties and agreements it has signed in the field of arms reductions and disarmament. It has repeatedly indicated that it will under no circumstances open hostilities against any state, be it in Europe or elsewhere, unless it is itself under attack. All Soviet proposals are consonant with the USSR's consistent policy of eliminating war threat and building a peaceful and safe world.

The United States, too, publicises the defensive aims of its military doctrine. The US administration's actions, however, testify to the contrary. The present administration has not signed a single arms control accord. Rather, it is going back on the existing agreements in this field, stepping up its military spending, initiating an arms race in outer space, and threatening to cripple the anti-missile defence treaty. As of this day, the US has renounced the 1972 Interim Agreement and exceeded the limits established in the SALT-2 Treaty, adding two heavy B-52 cruise missile bombers to its operational air force, in excess of the 130 bombers, to which it is entitled under the treaty.

In the 1988 financial year, the Pentagon is to receive 312,000 million dollars, 23,000 million more than this year's budget. Over the next five years, the US administration plans to spend a total of 1.8 trillion dollars on defence programmes. In 1988, the strategic defence initiative is to swallow up 5,200 million dollars, 62 per cent more than in 1986. Additional sums have been earmarked on the deployment of first-strike weapons systems—the intercontinental ballistic MX missile, the mobile Midgetman missile, and the Trident-2 submarine, and on a series of nuclear tests.

These facts expose the true aim of the US military doctrine—striving towards military supremacy in the world. Like the foreign policies of the USSR and the USA, their military doctrines reveal the objectives they pursue: the Soviet Union's desire to maintain peace, and the United States' drive to establish its military supremacy, torpedo arms limitations agreements, and to deal with foreign policy problems by armed force.

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WARSAW PACT

VISIT OF POLISH POLITICAL OFFICERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 87 p 3

[Article: "Visit of Polish Political Workers"]

[Text] From 16 to 20 February a delegation of leading political workers of the Polish forces headed by Division General T. Shatsilo, chief of the Main Political Directorate of Polish Forces, was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

On 18 February Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov received Division General Shatsilo.

Discussions took place with Army General A. D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Admiral A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Colonel General D. A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and other key political workers participated in them.

At the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and the Political Directorate of the Kiev Military District the Polish comrades were acquainted with the experience of party and political work in the armed forces of the USSR and the activities of political organs in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the January 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The Polish political workers informed about the progress of implementing the decisions of the 10th Congress of the PORN [Polish United Workers' Party] in the national armed forces.

The delegation visited the Military Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin and familiarized itself with memorable places of the revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people. A meeting on Soviet-Polish combat cooperation took place at a military unit.

The Polish political workers laid wreaths at the mausoleum of V. I. Lenin and the grave of the unknown soldier, as well as bouquets of flowers at the graves of K. K. Rokossovskiy and V. Vasilevskaya.

On 20 February the delegation departed for their motherland.

9889

CSO: 1801/154

CEREMONY MARKS ARMY-NAVY 69th ANNIVERSARY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "A Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] On 20 February a ceremonial meeting dedicated to the 69th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy was held at the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army. Representatives of Moscow workers, soldiers from the capital's garrison, and veterans of the armed forces participated in it.

B. N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSU MGK [Moscow City Party Committee]; Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense; A. I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ya. Ya. Bagris, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; O. S. Belyakov and N. I. Savinkin, department heads of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union S. F. Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; Army General P. G. Lushev, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; Army General A. D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Army General Yu. P. Maksimov, Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, Chief Marshal of Aviation A. I. Koldunov, Admiral of the Fleet V. N. Chernavin, Marshal of the Soviet Union S. K. Kurkotkin, Army General V. M. Shabanov, Marshal of Engineer Troops N. F. Shestopalov, and Army General D. T. Yazov, deputy ministers of defense of the USSR; Admiral A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; marshals of branches of forces; generals; admirals; and officers, as well as executives of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and war and labor veterans were on the presidium of the ceremonial meeting.

Secretary of the CPSU MGK Yu. A. Belyakov opened the ceremonial meeting.

L. A. Afonin, a heating technician at the "Serp i molot" ["Hammer and Sickle"] metallurgical plant and USSR State Prize winner, and Secretary of the VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] Central Committee V. I. Fedosov congratulated Soviet soldiers on the holiday.

Army General Yu. P. Maksimov spoke at the meeting.

A holiday concert took place following the ceremonial part.

ARMED FORCES

POSTHUMOUS ORDER OF RED STAR

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 87 p 3

[Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on Awarding the Order of the Red Star]

[Text] Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on awarding the Order of the Red Star to Major O. N. Plyushchev for courage and bravery displayed in performing his military duty. Major Oleg Nikolayevich Plyushchev is awarded the Order of the Red Star (posthumously).

Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet A. Gromyko.

Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet T. Menteshashvili.

Moscow. The Kremlin. 20 February 1987.

9889

CSO: 1601/154

ARMED FORCES

KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE IN CENTRAL ASIAN MD

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 87 p 3

[Report by Lt Col A. Ladin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Central Asian Military District, under the rubric "Komsomol Conferences": "Increase the Activeness of the Youth"]

[Text] The restructuring of the work performed by district Komsomol organizations to provide communist indoctrination for the army youth and to increase their responsibility for the fulfillment of 27th CPSU Congress decisions was the main subject of discussion at the district Komsomol conference.

The report by Major V. Azyamov, chief for Komsomol work of the district political directorate, and speeches by Colonel General V. Lobov, district commander, Lieutenant General G. Kochkin, member of the district military council and chief of the political directorate, Officers A. Mazharov and V. Yarovyy, Senior Sergeant S. Manchinskiy, and others underscored the fact that the Komsomol organizations must work more vigorously and persistently to rid themselves of obsolete approaches and of complacency in the work, to find new and interesting ways to influence the youth, and to demonstrate greater creativity and initiative. Specific measures were outlined at the conference for increasing the militancy and the responsibility of unit and subunit Komsomol organizations in the performance of tasks having to do with combat readiness, the strengthening of discipline and the mobilization of the young fightingmen to provide a fitting reception for the 70th anniversary of Great October and the 20th Komsomol Congress.

G. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and the first secretaries of the Komsomol central committees of Kazakhstan, Kirghizia and Tajikistan took part in the conference.

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CSO: 1801/127

ARMED FORCES

CRITIQUE OF PRE-DRAFT WORK IN TWO REPUBLICS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 87 p 2

[Follow-up on report, under the rubric "Steps Have Been Taken": "How Future NCOs Are Selected"]

[Text] A selection of articles was published with the above title in the 11 October 1986 issue of the newspaper. It told of shortcomings in the selection of candidates for training subunits which prepare junior commanders in certain military commissariats of the Azerbaijan and Tajik SSRs.

The editorial office received an official response signed by G. Koshlakov, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers. It states that the report was discussed at a conference of workers of republic military commissariats. Responsible workers of the republic's Komsomol Central Committee and the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Tajik SSR took part in the conference. Steps were outlined to correct shortcomings noted in the report. The Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR approved a plan for improving the training of pre-draft and draft-age youth to serve in the Armed Forces of the USSR. Among other things, the plan calls for setting up defense and sports health camps in each rayon. A total of 19 technical sports clubs and three DOSAAF technical sports schools for children and youth have opened in the republic's cities and rayons. A technical and applied military sports department will be set up at the Tajik Physical Culture Institute in 1987.

The republic's Ministry of Education has specified steps to improve the teaching of Russian to draftees.

The ispolkoms of the local soviets of people's deputies have begun monitoring more carefully the work of city, rayon and oblast induction commissions.

The editorial office has received responses from the political directorates of the Central Asian and Transcaucasus military districts. The former, which was signed by Lieutenant General G. Kochkin, member of the Military Council, states that Lieutenant General N. Suraykin, district chief of staff and first deputy commander, has conducted a conference for officers of Tajikistan's military commissariats. It discussed the problem of restructuring the work of selecting draftees for training subunits. In a response signed by Major General A. Novikov, first deputy

chief of the Political Directorate of the Transcaucasus Military District, reports that the matter of improving preparation of the youth for active military duty was discussed at a meeting of the district military council. The first secretaries of the central committees of Communist parties and chairmen of the councils of ministers of the Transcaucasus republics took part in the military council's work.

Responses have also been received from the Military Commissariat of the Tajik SSR and the Kurgan-Tyube Oblast Military Commissariat. They state that the political section of the republic military commissariat has heard reports from Lieutenant Colonel A. Semchenkov, chief of the Political Section of the Kurgan-Tyube Oblast Military Commissariat, and Lieutenant Colonel V. Murodov, section chief in the republic military commissariat. Major T. Shukurov, chief of the oblast assembly center, has been sternly admonished for deficiencies in the selection and the makeup of groups for the training subunits. Major A. Shukurov, Shaartuzskiy Rayon military commissar, has been disciplined for failing to take proper responsibility in the work performed with the draftees.

11499
CSO: 1801/127

ARMED FORCES

TRANSCAUCASUS MD PROVIDES DISASTER RELIEF AID

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 87 p 1

[Report by Lt Col N. Mulyar, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, under the rubric "From the Site of the Event": "Out of the Snowy Prison"]

[Text] Unprecedented snowfalls have recently struck Georgia's mountain regions. The snow is 5 meters deep in places.

A particularly difficult situation arose in the area of the Krestovyy Pass on the Georgian Military Highway and in Mestiyiskiy, Dushetskiy, Tsagerskiy, Kazbegskiy and certain other rayons. Snow-drifts and avalanches halted motor-vehicle traffic there, and around 50 communities were cut off from the center. The Gudauri Sports Center, where children and their parents were spending the school holidays, was imprisoned in the snow.

Mestiyiskiy Rayon suffered the most. Large avalanches in the mountains swept away homes and electric power lines in some settlements.

There were losses of life. According to the latest figures, 29 people died in the disaster areas.

Fightingmen of the Transcaucasus Military District were among the first to begin battling the raging elements. Using powerful equipment, they have been clearing access routes and delivering food, fuel, clothing and tents to the victims. Helicopters flown by Colonel N. Lukashov, Lieutenant Colonel V. Klimkin, Major Ye. Kochugur and other pilots have been evacuating residents from the areas of the natural disaster. Fightingmen of the subunits commanded by Lieutenant Colonels G. Belous and A. Grinberg, and Captain V. Artemchuk have been laboring selflessly.

Lieutenant General A. Kleymenov, district chief of staff, telling how the struggle against the natural disaster is proceeding, stated that the work of rescuing people continues. Some of the roads have now been cleared, and all of the vacationers have been evacuated from the Gudauri Sports Center.

D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and members of a government commission headed by O.Ye. Cherkeziya, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, have visited the areas of the natural disaster. They praised the selflessness, the organization and the skill of the Transcaucasus fightingmen.

ARMED FORCES

VOYENIZDAT PUBLICATIONS NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 87 p 2

[Article: "Published at Voyenizdat [Military Publishing House]"]

[Text] Pletushkov, M. S. and Kalinchuk, L. V., "The CPSU Concerning the Combat Potential of the Soviet Armed Forces: Every Possible Improvement in the Combat Readiness of the Army and Navy--The Most Important Task of Military Personnel," (for assistance in Marxist-Leninist training of officers), 1986, 64 pages, 10 kopecks.

Luzherenko, V. K. and Shatrov, V. F., "The CPSU Concerning an Increase in the Role and Responsibility of Military Personnel for the Instruction and Indoctrination of Personnel: Ideological, Political and Organizational Work for Strengthening Military Discipline," (for assistance in Marxist-Leninist training of officers), 1986, 64 pages, 10 kopecks.

Zuyev, Yu. P., "Prescribed Relationships: How They are Formed," (for assistance to the junior officer), 1986, 110 pages, 15 kopecks.

The book is devoted to the problems of relationships in primary military collectives. The author gives particular attention to a social and psychological analysis of relations between superiors and subordinates, as well as between military service personnel who are equal in terms of official position. Recommendations are provided on how to form prescribed relationships in subunits [podrazdeleniye].

Bologov, F. P., "At a Guards Division Headquarters," military memoirs, 1987, 255 pages, illustrations, 1 ruble 40 kopecks.

The author shares his recollections about work at the headquarters of the Krivoy Rog 20th Guards Red Banner and Order of Suvorov Rifle Division in organizing combat operations and commanding and controlling the battle for the Dnepr; expelling the enemy from the Ukraine; and liberating Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria.

Bartenev, S. A., "Economic Opposition in War," 1986, 176 pages, 75 kopecks.

The book shows various trends and forms of economic opposition under the conditions of preparing for and conducting wars; the interconnection of economic and armed conflict, as well as the methods of economic war conducted by the United States and its NATO partners against the socialist and developing countries during the current period, are revealed.

The book is intended for officer personnel of the army and navy.

Bokarev, V. P., Gorkavenko, V. I., and Tabunov, N. D., "The Development of Leninist Teachings on Defense of the Socialist Motherland in Documents of the 27th CPSU Congress: The CPSU Concerning Activation of the Human Factor As a Decisive Condition for Accelerating the Country's Socioeconomic Development and Strengthening Its Defensive Might," (for assistance in Marxist-Leninist training of officers), 1986, 64 pages, 10 kopecks.

Kravchenko, I. M. and Burkov, V. V., "The Dnepropetrovsk 10th Tank Corps," (edited by I. A. Magonov), 1986, 192 pages, illustrations, 60 kopecks.

A military historical essay about the campaign record of the Dnepropetrovsk 10th Order of Suvorov Tank Corps and the heroism and military skill of its soldiers in the struggle with the Fascist German aggressors during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

Bondarenko, V. M., Vorobyev, K. A., Danilenko, I. S., and others, "Our Goal--Communism," an instructional handbook for political discussion periods, edited by N. V. Shapalin, 1986, 192 pages, 20 kopecks.

The instructional handbook "Our Goal--Communism" is intended for political discussion periods with soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and senior noncommissioned officers of the army and navy. It was prepared in accordance with the plan for the political training of armed forces personnel of the USSR.

9889

CSO: 1801/154

ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORS, RESPONSES

Construction Troops Deprived of Bonus

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 87 p 2

[Letter to editors from L. Bykov, L. Bliznyuk, T. Vorobets and others, a total of 14 people: "Only Promises So Far"]

[Excerpts] Dear editors: This letter to you is from Soviet Army workers in one of the military construction organizations in the Carpathian Military District. Circumstances have forced us to turn to the newspaper for help. The fact is that although we have worked at our utmost, we are convinced that we have not had proper support from management.

We value our honor as workers, and we have attempted to build durable and quality projects, and to release the housing on schedule, at the first presentation. We reviewed our commitments following the 27th party congress and decided to release a 72-apartment building with a store and barbershop ahead of schedule.

In order to keep our word, we worked vigorously, not sparing our energy. Even in bad weather, under the difficult winter conditions, the work proceeded in three shifts, strictly on schedule. Many people mastered related specialties in order to keep the work going at a smooth pace.

And then the day came when the happy residents moved into their new apartments. The building was accepted with a rating of "good" at the first presentation. Our entire collective felt a sense of satisfaction and believed that the good job would be given due credit. Particularly since there was supposed to be a corresponding bonus for fulfilling the intensive counterplan. Six months have gone by, however, and the promised award for the work has still not been received. We are told that the district military trade directorate took too long in deciding what to house in the new store, a Gastronom or a Detskiy Mir. Installation of the equipment was delayed a long time as a result. The district finance service therefore did not consider the project completed and forbade payment of the bonus. Perhaps there is some justification for this decision from a formal standpoint. But what are the construction workers guilty of? We performed our job well and ahead of schedule, after all.

This has not been the only case in which the words and the deeds of certain officials have diverged. Several years ago, for example, they promised to get

permission for us to construct an apartment building with our own workers and means. Time passed, and they began talking only about a porch in a building erected on a shared basis. Even then, however, things did not go beyond the point of talk. Everyone would appear to be "for," but no one takes any concrete steps. We feel that there should not be such indifference to the concerns and needs of people. This is not in keeping with the spirit of the times.

Col Gen Demidov on Nonregulation Practices

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 87 p 2

[Letter and commentary: "Not Covered by Regulations"]

[Text] Dear Editors:

In the unit in which I serve, references are made to instructions "from above," and so-called "personnel in charge" from among the officers or warrant officers are left in the subunits until morning. Someone apparently believes that this will help matters. It does not work out that way, however. After performing ordinary NCO duties, the "personnel in charge" go home to rest in the morning without conducting classes or indoctrinating subordinates....

I consider this to be a harmful practice. After all, it is fundamentally in conflict with the regulations, which precisely specify who is to do what for maintaining strict military order.

Senior Warrant Officer M. Korolev,
platoon commander, Southern Group of Forces

At the request of the editors, Colonel General A. Ddmidov, commander of the Southern Group of Forces, comments on the letter:

Senior Warrant Officer Korolev is right, of course, when he cites regulations which precisely define the official duties. Not one of the sections calls for the appointment of "personnel in charge," however. And so, from the legal standpoint they simply cannot have any legal authority or duties except for those specified for their organic positions. Nonetheless, some people ignore this fact and continue the harmful practice of replacing the NCOs and shifting the duties of individuals in certain positions onto the shoulders of others.

I want to say at the outset that any claims of some sort of instructions or orders "from above" have no basis. This is local initiative, so to speak. Far-sighted initiative at that, since those who establish the practice at the sites regard it as almost a panacea against all shorts of trouble. They forget the obvious: military discipline cannot be fundamentally improved by monitoring alone, even the most rigid monitoring. First of all, it is essential to eliminate the causes and the conditions giving rise to possible infractions, and not just to simply record the consequences of someone's oversights or deficiencies. Coordinated, systematic work is required on the part of commanders, political workers, staffs, party and Komsomol organizations.

The experience of the outstanding subunits and units has shown that it is the regulation forms of control which, when skillfully applied, become a reliable barrier to all sorts of infractions. Let us turn to Chapter 8 of the Internal Service Regulations of the Armed Forces of the USSR, for example, which defines the duties of members of the daily duty detail. It states that the regimental duty officer is permitted to rest no more than 4 hours. The rest of the time, according to Article 243, he is required "to personally check... at least once during the night on the performance of the daily duty detail and the observance of internal order in the subunits." There are situations which require additional checking. But do the regulations not cover this possibility? Remember the wording "at least." This means that more frequent checks can be made--as many as are needed....

And that is not all. We know that the list of duties of most individuals in charge--from the regimental commander to the company commander--includes a point requiring them to personally check on internal order, the fulfillment of the daily schedule, preparation of the daily duty detail and its performance. Do we need the "personnel in charge," if every level of command functions according to regulations? Conversely, can one individual cope with a situation in which others are not doing a thorough job?

No, "personnel in charge" cannot be substituted for responsibility. The situation in the tank regiment in which the author of the letter serves is an example of this. Despite the appointment of an entire establishment of "personnel in charge," they have not yet been able to establish proper order there. The command element received many serious complaints during a recent inspection with respect both to the organization of the service and the state of military discipline. Guards motorized rifle regiment "X," however, gets by without the infamous "personnel in charge." Nonetheless, the service there is organized better, and order is maintained at a level meeting the highest demands. And all because everyone is held strictly accountable for the fulfillment of his regulation duties.

We have taken appropriate steps in response to Senior Warrant Officer Korolev's letter. The inadmissibility of designating "personnel in charge" has been pointed out to the regimental command element. Analyzing the state of military discipline at a recent assembly of leading personnel of the group of forces, Lieutenant General A. Makunin, chief of the group's political directorate, devoted a considerable part of his report to questions of improving the service. Speaking for the military council, he sharply condemned the practice of designating "personnel in charge" and other monitors not covered in the regulations. We have to assume that this will also help the situation. In addition, a decision was adopted to check on the organization of the service of the daily duty detail, the garrison and guard services during every kind of inspection in the forces.

Other steps are also being taken to enhance organization and discipline at all levels. And we are orienting the command and political staff not toward increasing the number of various kinds of "personnel in charge," but toward performing vital work with the men, toward developing in them an aware need to adhere to the regulations in all matters.

General's Son: Special Treatment, Poor Performance

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Col V. Zhitarenko, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "In a 'Special' Position: What a Serious Incident in Garrison 'X' Reminded Us Of"]

[Text] It is difficult to surprise Lieutenant Colonel A. Gerasimov, duty officer for the district political directorate, who has seen a lot during his long years of service. That morning, however, it was apparent from everything that he was out of sorts. He silently motioned toward the open page in his work log. It recorded a phoned message from the Political Directorate of Ground Forces: "...Send an officer to Zibarev to monitor his personal performance. The officer must be able to apply pressure to Zibarev and force him to work in a concrete manner... to prevent him from letting things obstruct his work."

"Colonel Shpakov has already left for the garrison. Now it is his turn 'to clean up' Zibarev's mess," Gerasimov thought with a sigh.

He met Zibarev the first time at garrison "X." Both of them were deputy regimental commanders. Gerasimov had been elected a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress. Zibarev was criticized for arrogance and failure to recognize the needs and concerns of others....

Gerasimov was subsequently an instructor for the district political directorate. Zibarev served in the Guards Tank Kantemirov Division imeni Yu.V. Andropov. Gerasimov was entrusted with an independent section of the work as chief of the unit political section. He fully justified the trust and was advanced to the position of instructor for the political directorate. According to the reports from his chiefs, he was now the best inspector. Zibarev had also recently been entrusted with an independent position--and here was the result....

They had met again recently. Gerasimov had visited the garrison where Zibarev is serving to investigate the causes of a motor vehicle incident.

"Yes, Privates Senichkin and Mukhin have gotten into some mischief," Lieutenant Colonel Zibarev commented sadly. "They got hold of some alcohol somewhere and took a vehicle from the pool.... Well, it naturally ended with...."

Boris Vasilyevich did not have much to say. One sensed that he himself did not know very much about what had happened. The meeting with those directly to blame for the accident opened the eyes to a great deal, however. And the longer Lieutenant Colonel Gerasimov and the accompanying Major A. Kuzmin, chairman of the district motor vehicle service, talked with Privates V. Senichkin and V. Mukhin, the more questions there were.

Where had the soldiers gotten the alcohol? It turned out that some civilian had "let them have" the bottle. How had he gotten through the unit traffic control point? The grounds of the military post are not fenced off everywhere. They had split the bottle right at the pool. Why had the pool duty detail not

spotted the violators of order? Because of the way the internal service is organized there. The day of the incident Private Mukhin, the driver of the vehicle, was delivering the members of the guard to their stations. He disappeared somewhere all of a sudden, however, and he was replaced at the wheel of the duty vehicle... by Sergeant A. Morozov, assistant duty officer for the messhall. Did Senior Lieutenant G. Gorelov, chief of the guard, see that? Yes, but it did not concern him at all. Nor was Sergeant B. Nusunbekov, corporal of the guard, concerned when he saw a different driver hauling the next shift to their stations.

That was the situation. Sensing that there was no supervision at all, the two drunk soldiers opened a stall which appeared to be sealed but had not been locked. The sentry at his station in the pool did not take any action because Captain V. Loshkin, pool duty officer, had not placed the stall under guard. The vehicle then detoured around the VAI [Military Automotive Inspection Service] station set up at the exit from the military post. Warrant Officer V. Yakovlen, duty motor vehicle inspector, left his post and went home. Nor did anyone at the barracks ask why Pvt. Senichkin did not show up after retreat. Although Private S. Machulin, company duty man, did see his colleague leave the barracks for somewhere, "under the weather," he kept silent about it. Captain N. Salikhov, company commander, who was present at the evening inspection, put off finding out why his subordinate had disappeared until morning....

In short, the more closely Lieutenant Colonel Gerasimov and Major Kuzmin looked into what had happened, the more apparent it became that it would be a superficial assessment of the situation to consider only the two soldiers to blame for what had happened. Particularly since infractions having to do with the use of motor transport had occurred there before. Take Captain V. Oreshkov, former company commander, for example. Private V. Lukyanov, his subordinate, had also driven out of the unit on his own and caused the engine of the motor vehicle to break down. When he learned what had happened, Oreshkov tried to "downplay" the matter. He did not even punish the guilty man.

Gerasimov was most surprised by Zibarev's attitude. Logic should have suggested that since something like this had happened, he should immediately get to the bottom of it and take steps. He did nothing of the kind. For 2 days representatives of the district political directorate and motor vehicle service struggled with the problem, but Zibarev did not even consider it necessary to hear them out.

Gerasimov and Kuzim presented their views in a memorandum to command. They left one copy with Lieutenant Colonel Zibarev. And it contained statements about garrison officials such as the following: "The incident was investigated superficially, and the true causes were not revealed. The following 2 days supervisory personnel of the unit and the formation did not work in the companies in which those directly to blame for the motor vehicle incident served...." Not until the day after Gerasimov and Kuzmin had left the garrison did Lieutenant Colonel Zibarev find the time to read the copy of the memorandum. And he was extremely offended: Thanks for the favor, old acquaintance Anatoliy Alekseyevich!

The order from the district commander was not long in coming. The information on Privates Senichkin and Mukhin was turned over to investigative agencies. Captain Salikhov was relieved of his position as company commander. Major V. Zadunayev,

who had been unable to establish proper order in the pool, was warned that he was not measuring up to his service responsibilities. A stern reprimand was issued to Major A. Kuznetsov, political worker, for major deficiencies in the organization of political and indoctrinal work with the personnel. A number of other garrison officials were also brought to strict account, including Lieutenant Colonel Zibarev.

It was not just a matter of punishing the guilty parties, however. Something else was important: for the people to understand the real causes of what had happened, to think about ways to prevent such things in the future. Naturally, a great deal depended upon Lieutenant Colonel Zibarev's attitude. Two different approaches took shape for assessing the incident. While the inspector for the political directorate felt that the roots of the incident should be sought in the work style of garrison officials--superficial and extremely casual--the latter, particularly Zibarev, thought that it was just a random incident.

A week after the garrison received the order on punishment for the guilty parties, I was working there in response to a letter from Warrant Officer Yakovlev, the same individual who had left his VAI post that regrettable night. He felt that he had been punished too severely. I shall not undertake to judge the severity of the penalty, but I would make one comment. I saw how Warrant Officer V. Boltukhin, another VAI duty inspector, performed his duties deplorably at that post. And he cursed the inconvenience of the station: the room was not ventilated, he said, and there were fumes from a stove which had been hastily set up there. One could suffocate. And one was on duty 24 hours! In short, the situation was certainly not conducive to vigilance.

One can also not help thinking about this when on the unit grounds. The pool has now been fenced off, to be sure. It was explained that the necessary materials had been lacking before. If the materials are available now, however, then why do the grounds of the military post as such continue to be open to anyone who wants to walk or drive onto them?

I described my observations to Lieutenant Colonel Gerasimov. His entire body flinched:

"Someone is going to have to go to the garrison to instill order for Zibarev.... Just why can he not be held strictly accountable? He is, you see, in a special position...."

"Why a special position"?

Even the extremely principled Gerasimov preferred not to answer this question.

I was forced to take on the case of Officer Zibarev. And the deeper I delved into it, the more amazed I became.

No, I saw nothing unusual at first in the fact that when Lieutenant Boris Vasilyevich Zibarev graduated from the school, his certificate was signed by Major General Vasiliy Georgiyevich Zibarev, chief of the school. When it comes right down to it, what was a father to do if his son decided to enter the only military VUZ in his chosen field? Another certificate, the one received for graduating from the academy, was also signed by General Zibarev, however.

I recalled the beginning of the '70s, when I was working on the newspaper of the Carpathian Military District. There were rumors and conjectures about "a lieutenant with connections," whose acceptance at the academy, they said, had been arranged by his father. It turns out that these were not rumors and not conjectures. There was in fact such a lieutenant who became a student at the academy. It was B. Zibarev....

No, the investigation showed that what happened at the garrison where Lieutenant Colonel Zibarev serves was no accident. Nor was his attitude toward what occurred and toward the job in general any surprise. It seems that the sources of that attitude go back to the officer's years as a young lieutenant. This is the kind of "favor" which Major General Zibarev did for his son.

...The latest reports from that garrison: Zibarev failed, for effect, to attend a conference of garrison officials; Zibarev brushed aside complaints from personnel; Zibarev is establishing certain privileges with respect to providing officers of the garrison directorate--which means also himself--with goods in great demand.

It would appear that he continues to feel that he is in a "special position."

Unsatisfactory Special Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 87 p 2

[Letter to editor and response under the rubric "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Articles": "The Criticism Was Not Accepted"]

[Text] A report from Captain 3rd Rank V. Pasyakin was published under the above headline in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 22 October 1986. It, like the article "When Control is Relaxed" (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 7 Jun 86), criticized the organization of special training on the escort vessel Bezukoriznenny. The editors have received no response to the first article, which indicates indifference to critical articles in the newspaper on the part of the unit command element.

Rear Admiral G. Selivanov, deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Black Sea Fleet, has reported to the editors that the improper response to criticism has been assessed from a standpoint of principle. Officers V. Yeremin and N. Kulikov have been sternly reminded that this attitude toward critical newspaper articles is inadmissible. The report "The Criticism Was Not Accepted" has been discussed at a meeting of the unit party bureau. Specific steps have been outlined for improving the organization of special training on the ships. Officer N. Vyskubov, commander of the escort vessel Bezukoriznenny, and Officer A. Kostenich, his deputy for political affairs, have rendered account at a meeting of a party commission under the formation political section.

A stern reprimand has been issued to Captain 3rd Rank A. Lukoshin, staff officer, and Captain 3rd Rank A. Troyan, executive officer on the ship, for the unsatisfactory state of special training on the escort vessel Bezukoriznenny and for failing to monitor its organization. Captain Lieutenant I. Afanasyev, commander of the navigation division on the escort vessel, has been disciplined. In view of the fact that Captain 3rd Rank V. Prokopenko has not served very long as commander of the control division, he has been sternly admonished for the unsatisfactory organization of the special training for subordinates.

Officers of the fleet directorates and staff departments have inspected the organization of combat training on the ships and provided help in the planning and the conduct of classes in the specialty. An assembly on organizational methods has been conducted with the staff specialists and personnel in charge of the special training groups.

Training Deficiencies in Moscow Air Defense District

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 87 p 2

[Report by Lt Col P. Seymov, district combat training officer, Lt Col D. Umanets, deputy commander of unit "X," and Lt Col V. Gavrilenko, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District: "So That There Are no Defects: An Unannounced KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Inspection--Training Time is For Training"; first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] We were in this training unit for a reason. A letter from Major V. Kozhokhin with the title "Who is Responsible for Defects?" was published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 27 November 1986. It discussed the poor training of NCOs arriving from certain training units. Mentioned among them was this training unit.

It should be noted that the unit has recently been receiving fewer negative reports from the forces on the quality of the NCO training. We should not be deluded by this fact, however. In the first place, because there continue to be such reports. This means that an effort needs to be directed toward eliminating them. And this means that the training of the future NCOs must be improved. In the second place, close attention needs to be paid to those who have to work with the graduates. And the proper conclusions need to be drawn.

And we decided to find out how the training is organized there.

...Lieutenant I. Fedorov conducts a technical training class. His speech abounds in long pauses with no purpose, and he frequently strays from the subject. Frankly, it was sometimes somewhat difficult to understand just what the instructor wanted to say or demonstrate to the trainees. We first attributed this to our unexpected arrival, but later we could see that the disruptions and lack of confidence were caused by something else. They were the result of inadequate methodological know-how. And how could Lieutenant Fedorov have it, when he himself only recently graduated from school? Furthermore, he brought with him knowledge and skills rated predominantly as "satisfactory."

Unfortunately, Lieutenant Fedorov's example is not an isolated one. In classes in other subunits in the unit we encountered officers who possessed neither adequate methodological nor practical experience and who require extra attention, so to speak. Meeting with these officers revealed a problem which we would like to discuss specially. The unit command element has the authority to select its officer cadres. And this is unquestionably justified. After all, the future junior commanders should be taught by well trained people with experience in the forces. But what is sometimes the case? The unit chief of staff told us: "We are not always able to select the officers which we want the

most. When we bring up the subject of transferring a worthy officer here, we ordinarily encounter a vigorous rejection: he is either up for advancement, or he has just been appointed, or.... In short, there is always an important reason. And we are offered, as you can understand, those who are not particularly valued."

The selection of cadres for the training subunits is truly an important problem, and it needs to be resolved by everyone upon whom this depends.

But let us return to those jobs whose quality performance depends precisely upon the officers in the training unit. Is everything being done there to see that the training time is used with maximum effectiveness? Unfortunately, it is not.

Take Lieutenant Fedorov, for example. Yes, he still lacks experience and methodological skill. It is clear that he needs help. And just who helped him to prepare well for this specific class? He received no such assistance from his senior comrades. The class was not highly effective as a result.

And this was not the only case of poor combat training. In the training battery commanded by Major S. Malkov we attended several classes conducted by Sergeants A. Alekseychik, A. Lebidko and G. Litvinov. The classes were conducted in a lethargic and boring manner, and the students did not assimilate the material very well. The junior commanders themselves and Major Malkov could not help noticing this. Neither the sergeants nor the officer did anything, however, to liven up the class, to make it interesting and instructive. The superficial training of the NCOs who are called instructors there was mainly to blame for this, of course. It was difficult to ascertain from their outlines, for example, just what the subject of the class was and what method was to be used to present it. Nor did they call for the use of technical training equipment. It was apparent from everything that the subunit commander had not looked into their substance and had permitted the preparation of the NCOs for the classes to take care of itself. Later, when we discussed this at unit headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel A. Chudinov acknowledged sadly: "We have brought Major Malkov to account more than once for such deficiencies. We are apparently going to have to be even more demanding, however."

There is an interesting search for ways to intensify the training in the unit, however. In the subunit commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Shatalin, for example, the theoretical and practical training of the fightingmen is skillfully combined, and maximum use is made of the training materials and equipment. This increases the "useful" load on the students. However, the subunit commanders must in turn exert a far greater moral and physical effort, organize their work more precisely and show some initiative. And this is precisely what some of them lack.

Despite the drop in "defects" in the work of unit officers, we must not be satisfied with this or be complacent with respect to cases of poor organization and unsatisfactory classes.

Baltic MD Construction Shortcomings

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 87 p 2

[Follow-up on report: "Changes Are Needed"]

[Text] A report with the above title was published on 3 December 1986. It discussed unsatisfactory progress in the construction of a number of social and cultural facilities in the Baltic Military District.

Major General A. Sharikov, deputy district commander for construction and billeting, reported to the editors that the criticism had been accepted as justified. The article was discussed at a conference of leading workers in the district's construction and billeting directorates.

Colonel B. Lepilkin, chief of the construction directorate, and Colonel O. Guzhov, chief of the billeting directorate, have rendered account at a meeting of the district military council and reported on steps taken to correct the situation.

A plan for the completion in 1987 of all the projects discussed in the newspaper has now been compiled and is being monitored.

Moscow MD Construction Shortcomings

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 87 p 2

[Follow-up on report: "Cross Section of Construction Deficiencies"]

[Text] Comments by Colonel Drovosekov, published under the above headline on 15 November 1986, told about cases of falling behind construction schedules and failure to release for use military trade facilities at a number of garrisons in the Moscow Military District.

Colonel V. Ovtsyn has reported to the editors that the deficiencies in the work of organizing the construction of the training and production combine in the Tula Garrison, which were discussed in the article, do exist. Steps have been taken to increase the number of finishers, builders and plumbers for the project. The monitoring of the construction process has been stepped up. The former work superintendent there has been relieved of his duties.

Officer V. Camonykin, CPSU member, has been brought to strict party accountability.

Colonel N. Andreyev, chief of the military construction organization, and Lieutenant Colonel M. Sichevoy, chief of the political section in the same organization, have sent the editors a reply, which states that Lieutenant Colonel V. Chernomorchenko, CPSU member, has been sternly admonished for turning over a vegetable storage facility at the Kostroma Garrison for use with defects. The party commission limited itself to this action with respect to Comrade Chernomorchenko because he has not occupied his position very long.

Transbaikal MD Construction Difficulties

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 87 p 2

[Letter to editor from Lt Col V. Borzasekov, chief engineer at the enterprise, Capt V. Zubtsov, secretary of the party bureau, and A. Ryabkov, chairman of the trade union committee, Order of Lenin Transbaikal Military District: "Smooth Only on Paper"]

[Text] Respected editors: We were forced to turn to you for help by circumstances which have placed the collective of our aircraft repair enterprise into a hopeless situation. We are doing a great deal to improve the quality of the work and to improve the technical and economic indices from year to year. Job training has been set up, as a result of which many people have related specialties. In short, we are working very hard to achieve acceleration in the work.

It needs to be stated that in the past 2 years the enterprise has been in a sort of "lenient" mode, and our plans were not intensive ones. This was because following reconstruction, the production capacities were only partially placed into operation.

They are now supposed to be operating at full load, however, as are the social and cultural facilities. The 1987 plan for the enterprise was therefore greatly increased. And that is reasonable. It is time to reach rated capacity. We are psychologically prepared, so to speak. But from the standpoint of technology....

Many production capacities are only listed as having been put into operation or as start-up projects for 1986. This is only on paper, however. Take the electroplating shop as an example. It was to be released in December of 1986. There are only bare walls, however. The district construction directorate, the general contractor, has missed all of the target dates for putting this vitally important facility into operation.

Nor is the work on the airframe washing and painting section being carried out according to the construction plan. Because of this, we have to do many of the operations by hand, while the modern equipment stands idle.

The work has also been performed extremely unsatisfactorily at other facilities, and the list of construction deficiencies and out-and-out defects could easily be continued. One might ask why we are so late in sounding the alarm. We were not silent, however. We have previously brought up these matters. We have been doing so since a state commission headed by Lieutenant General of Aviation S. Ivanov, commander of district air forces, signed the document of acceptance of the facilities in February of 1985. It signed despite an impressive list of deficiencies. In the meantime, those responsible for performing the work have been replaced, and the target dates for eliminating the deficiencies have been moved back four times. The same defects are still there.

A report with the title "Pot-Holes on the Grounds" was published in the district newspaper NA BOYEVOM POSTU in September of 1986. It sharply criticized the construction workers for defects in the work. People at the district air force

headquarters and the district construction directorate pretended they did not see the article, however.

Our enterprise is converting to new management terms this year. There is not a person in the collective who is not disturbed about the problems this will involve. A sharp discussion was conducted about them, about the tasks for the future, at report meetings of the party and trade union organizations. This makes it all the more important to strive to eliminate the deficiencies.

Problems of Museum-Submarine

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 87 p 2

[Follow-up on letter under the rubric "Following the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article": "The Lembit Needs Help"]

[Text] In response to questions raised in a letter from Warrant Officer L. Glotov, which was published with the above headline in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 5 December 1986, Rear Admiral D. Semiletenko, first deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Baltic Fleet, reports the following.

Following appropriate shipyard reequipment, the submarine Lembit was transferred to the city of Tallin in 1979 for completion of the repair and restoration work. The ESSR Council of Ministers set up a republic commission for placing the submarine permanently in Kadriorg Park, and the plans were worked out. It was decided to complete the work during the 11th Five-Year Plan, but the necessary funds could not be found in the republic. Nor were the funds allocated for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The Lembit's long stay in the water has truly been destructive, since the hull has lived out its service life. The submarine was temporarily located near the wharfs of the Olympic Sailing Center and opened to visitors. It has been visited by 26,000 people during the 20 months it has been there. The fleet command element is taking additional steps to preserve the submarine. The crew has been completed, and the submarine's safety has been ensured. A plan is being worked out for locating the Lembit at the mouth of the Pirita River.

Unfortunately, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has not yet received a response from the republic's Council of Ministers on steps to preserve the museum-submarine.

11499
CSO: 1801/145

ARMED FORCES

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA LEGAL NOTES

New Conditions of Economic Operation

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 87 p 4

[Text] BEGINNING WITH 1987 COST ACCOUNTING INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE USSR MINISTRY OF DEFENSE CONVERTED TO NEW CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC OPERATION. THEIR RIGHTS HAVE BEEN EXPANDED AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINAL WORK RESULTS HAS BEEN INCREASED.

The number of indicators being planned "from above" was reduced, and the role of quotas and economic standards was increased. Standards established for the five-year plan are not subject to change. The economic operations of enterprises are being evaluated in accordance with the fulfillment of quotas in terms of the implementation volume of production on the basis of commitments to deliver it according to the products list and quality, and within the established time limits. The fulfillment of quotas for the development of science and technology, an increase in labor productivity, a maximum level of cost per ruble of commodity production, and the implementation of fixed capital and projects are being considered as well.

The new conditions of economic operation are called upon to provide for accelerating the development and assimilation of new technology, strengthening cost accounting, and intensifying the interest of labor collectives in increasing production efficiency. For example, when delivery commitments are fulfilled, an enterprise's material incentive fund is increased by 15 percent, but it is decreased by 3 percent for each percentage of nonfulfillment.

Quality Control Groups

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 87 p 4

A STANDARD REGULATION CONCERNING QUALITY CONTROL GROUPS AT ASSOCIATIONS, ENTERPRISES, AND ORGANIZATIONS IS BEING PUT IN OPERATION.

These public formations of workers, engineering and technical personnel, and employees are being formed on a voluntary basis in sections, shops, departments, and other subunits [podrazdeleniye]. In the USSR Ministry of Defense they are being created at enterprises that are manufacturing products and repairing equipment.

The quality control groups develop and introduce suggestions for improving the quality of production, participate in their implementation, and on necessary occasions they demand the making of people answer who are guilty of disrupting the specified measures. Material and moral incentive measures are stipulated for the quality control groups.

For the Sake of Children's Health

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 87 p 4

A PROCEDURE HAS BEEN DETERMINED IN THE PAYMENT OF BONUSES TO WORKERS AT CHILDREN'S PRESCHOOL INSTITUTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SERVICE AND REDUCING CHILDREN'S INCIDENCE OF ILLNESS.

It is being used at preschool institutions attached to cost accounting enterprises and organizations, as well as at kindergartens, children's nurseries of military units, and other organizations where the number of children of workers from cost accounting enterprises and organizations is more than half.

A reduction in children's incidence of illness (ensuring its minimum level), the strict observation of nutritional norms, the implementation of sanitary and epidemiologic conditions, and the execution of measures for children's physical training and toughening are basic indicators for the payment of bonuses (up to half of the monthly salary). The bonuses cannot be paid even if only one of these indicators is violated.

If a Book is Lost

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 87 p 4

REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR FINING CITIZENS FOR THE HARM CAUSED TO STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES THROUGH THE LOSS (NONRETURN) OF BOOKS and other materials from library funds. A fine is exacted in a compulsory manner on the basis of the executive endorsement of a notary organ at a rate of 10 times the cost of the nonreturned books and materials.

9889
CSO: 1801/154

ARMED FORCES

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ARMED FORCES

TYL I SNABZHENIYE: 1986 INDEX OF ARTICLES

Moscow TYL I SNABZHENIYE SOVETSIKH VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 12, Dec 86
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RATING OF PILOTS ACCORDING TO WEATHER CAPABILITIES PROPOSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Col L. Karpov under the rubric "The Reader Asks a Question": "Seek New Approaches"]

[Text] Respected Editors: In its evaluation of the state of flight safety and its analysis of near-accidents in the air, the flight safety service blames individual officials or a group of specialists for specific deficiencies. Unquestionably, specific individuals are to blame in specific instances. In my view, however, unsatisfactory pilot training is most frequently the basic cause of near-accidents in the air.

For some reason, individual graduates of military pilot schools today do not have solid skills in handling a specific type of aircraft. These cadets have only been acquainted with the aircraft during the training, and the combat regiment is supposed to provide them with solid skills in operating it after they have graduated. This is a very laborous job with great responsibility for us, one which it is very difficult to accomplish.

The problems having to do with the quality training of young pilots arose a long time ago, but I believe that they can be resolved.

Why not let the future pilot develop solid skills in piloting techniques (including instrument-flying), in air navigation and combat employment on a common trainer at the school. Then, I believe, these graduates should be sent for advanced training on an aircraft in use in a unit in order to master all types of piloting and combat techniques in the daytime. Only then should they be sent to a combat regiment to continue perfecting their flying skills.

I see the imperfect system of evaluating the flight personnel's combat readiness as a second problem. It is presently determined from their skills rating. And the combat readiness of the subunits in the unit is determined from the number of highly rated airmen. This is sometimes only a formal and subjective evaluation, however. Even a first-class pilot frequently loses his skills under certain conditions, after all.

I am proposing a different evaluation system. All of the pilots in a regiment should be prepared to perform the entire range of combat training work during the daytime and night in specified, minimal weather conditions. The combat

readiness of the squadron should be determined not from the number of rated pilots but from the number capable of actually performing the mission in specific weather conditions. Primarily the pilot himself should be interested in acquiring a rating and raising it. This will force him to train more effectively. The air fighter should be able to meet established flight standards at a prescribed level in order to receive and affirm a rating. These could in principle correspond to the existing standards, but with the stipulation that a military pilot 3rd class, as an example, should be able to carry out all of the flight missions required of him with an average grade of at least 4.6. And he should not receive a single "two" for any of the flight elements.

The time has come to make changes also in the organization of the flight safety service at the sites. It presently depends upon the aircraft commander and is therefore not devoid of a subjective approach, and it sometimes amounts to just recording preconditions for flight accidents. I believe that this service ought to be independent and have specific legal authority. It should have an inspection service at the sites, consisting of highly skilled pilots with good moral and performance, and party qualities. The authority of an inspector in the regiment should extend also to the regimental commander, of course, to the formation commander in the formation, and so forth. Objective normative documents designed to improve the flight training and flight safety could serve as the evaluation criterion.

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COMPUTERS AID PVO TRAINING OF TROOPS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Guards Major V. Platonov, master of combat proficiency, under "Combat Training--Acceleration Reserves" rubric: "An EVM [Computer] Changes Techniques: From the Experience of the Computerization of Instruction for PVO [Air Defense] Troops"]

[Text] The night training exercise proceeded in an efficient manner, but it did not bring satisfaction to some of the officers of the surface-to-air missile regiment. More precisely, the evaluations displayed by specialists with a computer did not satisfy them. It objectively and impassively recorded all deviations in the processing of training matters. Moreover, along with the derived mark the soldiers also saw the total number of errors committed and a detailed breakdown of each one of them. This was done with a precision and efficiency about which even the regiment's best methodologists could only dream. But it was not the specialists at whom they took offense. It was really at themselves. Everyone understood that a computer is the most impartial and objectively evaluating examiner. Having complained in jest about the callousness of electronics, the soldiers became involved in examining the errors. They turned out to be considerably less at the next training exercise.

The idea of the computerization of training for soldiers, and first and foremost for the crew of a command post, has occupied our guards unit officers Kh. Shagidullin, L. Fedorov, and others for a long time. And, although just this winter training period has become a time of testing and actual realization of that which was conceived, it is possible today already to speak about positive results. The training exercises began to proceed at the prescribed tempo, more intensively, and with higher efficiency. If earlier errors occurred because of the mistakes of crew members and the officer in charge had to waste a lot of time on an explanation, then now the computer instantly prints out on a screen the entire process of operational efficiency that preceded the mistake, or only the mistake itself. It becomes clear to everyone at what moment an inaccuracy has been committed by whom. By means of simulation equipment they began to play through three to four times more versions of repulsing the attacks of enemy air forces during one training hour. The wrap-up indicators are systematized, subjected to analysis, and taken into consideration during compilation of the training syllabus for the week ahead.

But this is only, so to say, the overall result. The use of a computer required the introduction of amendments in the instructional techniques too, and that, frankly speaking, caused an ambiguous reaction in the regiment. The portion of officers who were used to training periods in the old way received the new item without particular enthusiasm: computerization required more careful preparation for each training period and training exercise, and it made new demands on executive discipline and technical standards. This is not achieved if one does not refresh one's own skills and is not concerned with self-perfection. And, in turn, this requires such qualities as will power, concentration, and purposefulness.

Changes in the techniques of instructing soldiers and the use of a computer with these aims caused increased exactingness on organization of the training process and the quality and effectiveness of combat training. The times themselves show that a new approach to the training of specialists and crews is needed. The appearance of new air strike weapons and means of electronic combat belonging to a probable enemy--all this leaves its imprint on conducting modern air defense combat and forces one to look at the training of specialists in a new way.

The computerization of instruction introduced changes in the training process even in those subunits [podrazdeleniye] where for the time being it was still ineffective because of a number of reasons. Winter combat training also became a time of experiments even in launching batteries where for the time being a computer is not being used because of the inherent characteristics of the crews' operational efficiency. They began with competitive examination competitions. Of course, there is nothing new in this and a computer has nothing to do with it here. But the use of it even at another location had a definite effect on all the officers in charge of exercises. Seeing how the criteria for evaluating a skill had risen, subunit commanders and crew chiefs began to approach the evaluation of accuracy in the execution of procedures and the revelation of superfluous movements and operations in a more rigorous manner.

Perhaps Guards Major V. Kokovin was the first one to do this. The battery under his command also triumphed in competitions for members of missile launch crews. They began to carefully study the techniques for training battery gunners and they found a lot here that is noteworthy. Thus during the process of training exercises a battery commander strives to bring drill, special, and tactical training together. Each training exercise begins with a requirement--silence. Only commands and reports are heard at a launch site, and transporter-loader vehicles are handled exclusively by prescribed signals. This forces the specialists to value each movement and second and to work with a maximum degree of precision and prudence. The rocket itself, it seems, is released from its fastenings and takes its place on the launcher. Well, the overall results are processed on a computer and on the basis of them recommendations are printed out for improving techniques and reducing the execution time of standards. I think there is something behind the fact that Guards Major Kokovin's subordinates have proven to be among the best in the PVO surface-to-air missile forces according to competition results.

The sharp turn towards improving the quality of combat training and searches for new things in techniques have yielded not only joy. We had to be a little bit

worried when a miscalculation on a computer suddenly showed the dependency of specialists' technical and special training on physical training: many crews have stopped in their own professional growth because of insufficient physical toughening. More or less then what kind of connection can there be? But it is not enough to know how, let's say, to measure the voltage in a connector. It is necessary to do this in a strictly allotted time and at several locations. One does not achieve this without good physical toughening. It is especially important to take this into consideration now when both the tempo of training exercises and the volume of loads on specialists have increased considerably.

Or take the problem of increasing the intensity of training exercises of those same operators. Each of them is conducted under interference conditions. This became a mandatory requirement of instructional techniques. Our efficiency experts, who are headed by the highest skill level specialist Guards Captain A. Remenets, developed and manufactured an interference oscillator that is being used with regular authorized equipment. The interference conditions loaded into a computer program makes it possible to compare the actions of specialists under conditions of different psychological and physical stress levels and to uncover mistakes. They are becoming even less, but for the time being some lack of coordination is still being felt in the work of crew members. The standards are being accomplished, but it is very difficult now to earn a high mark: the computer does not make allowances for a bad mood, inattention, and fatigue. We had to, what is called, recut and bring the system of physical training exercises closer to our inherent characteristics. Guards Major V. Satarov and other officers of the unit headquarters devoted a lot of attention especially to ski and cross-country training as the one that most responds to the inherent characteristics of our work, and they modernized the obstacle course. They began to use the training equipment more extensively for developing endurance and strength. The subunits were equipped with so-called physical fitness rooms where each person can engage in physical exercises when there is a free minute.

After the first steps, which have provided good results, you automatically start thinking: why did the ideas of computerizing instruction spring up at a regiment and not at scientific institutions and military VUZ's that have ASU [automated control system] departments and computer facilities? Finally, why doesn't our industry fully complete the surface-to-air missile complexes right along with regular authorized simulation equipment and the simplest computers, which can be used not only for instruction, but also for recording data during combat practice firing exercises? After all, this is what turns out: we were forced to supplement a modern surface-to-air missile complex with an ordinary everyday computer, the price of which was kopecks in comparison with the cost of the attached units of a simulator.

Or there is an aspect like this: a program of air defense combat models and an optimum action model for each crew member of a ZRK [surface-to-air missile complex] was required to be loaded in the memory of a computer. It proved to be complicated to program it at the regiment. Recent graduates of military schools with engineering diplomas could not qualitatively convert these simple tasks to the language of algorithms. They had to resort to the assistance of consultants and meanwhile our lieutenants, graduates of military schools, had studied computer technology and been involved in programming. Apparently, therefore, it is

not surprising that junior officers often appear as adherents of "old" methods of operation. A new item frightens them more than division commanders and headquarters officers. And on the one hand the essence of this phenomenon consists of their insufficiently qualitative VUZ training, while on the other hand it consists of the fact that graduates are adapting too long under regimental conditions.

I do not wish to make everyone fit into the same pattern, but in my own experience I know that not one graduate has yet brought some kind of interesting systematic development from the walls of his VUZ, and it was not undertaken to convert it into practice in the training of specialists.

Old procedures and methods that are rejected by today's events are surprisingly strong in their roots. But as strong as these roots may be, progress and movement forward will not be stopped by them. Therefore, the computerization of combat training is a reality and essential requirement of today.

9889
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SPECIAL TROOPS

CONSTRUCTION TROOPS 1987 SOCIALIST COMPETITION CHALLENGE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Report on meeting: "We Shall Fulfill Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and Commemorate the 70th Anniversary of Great October With Highly Productive Labor!"; first four paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] The construction troops of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District are greeting the new year with good results in their work. They have successfully fulfilled the plan with respect to the main technical and economic indices and have met planned targets for increasing labor productivity and reducing basic construction costs. District construction troops have taken prizes in the All-Army Socialist Competition one quarter after another. The UNR [work supervisor's section] headed by Colonel V. Sologubov, the section headed by Honored Construction Worker of the Ukrainian SSR V. Kondrashov, and the company commanded by Lieutenant S. Kundryukov are among the collectives which have most distinguished themselves.

Workers with the district KEU [billetting directorate] have worked well. A considerable amount of work has been carried out toward the comprehensive improvement of the military posts and the improvement of living conditions for the troops.

A meeting of outstanding workers of the district construction directorate and billeting directorate summed up the results of the past year and discussed the tasks and socialist commitments for the second year of the five-year plan. The participants were addressed by Lieutenant Colonel L. Slizkiy, chief of the construction directorate's political section, Colonel V. Sologubov, chief of the work supervisor's section, Soviet Army employee V. Bobryakov, secretary of the party committee of the work supervisor's section, Lieutenant Colonel V. Sudin, chief of the rayon billeting unit, Soviet Army employee I. Kachur, section chief, Junior Sergeant O. Volenyuk, and others.

The participants unanimously approved an appeal to all workers at Army and Navy construction sites and to the workers of enterprises of the construction materials industry, planning and billeting organizations, and establishments of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

Appeal From Construction Troops and Workers in the Billeting Service of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District

Dear Comrades:

Like all the Soviet people, we construction troops unanimously approve and support the party's course of accelerating the nation's social and economic development and strengthening its defense capability, and consider it our patriotic duty to commemorate the 2nd year of the 12th Five-Year Plan with new labor successes and a high level of discipline and organization.

Guided by the aims set forth at the 27th party congress and by the decrees passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Improving Administration of the Nation's Construction Complex" and "On Steps to Improve the Management System in Construction," we call upon all the workers on Army and Navy construction projects to enter into competition with the slogan "We shall fulfill decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and commemorate the 70th anniversary of Great October with highly productive labor!"

We accept the following commitments:

--to ensure the timely startup of capacities, facilities and installations with respect to everything on the itemized lists; to fulfill the yearly plan for construction and installation work ahead of schedule, by 28 December; to meet the targets set in the plan for the [first] 4 months by 15 April of 1987, opening day of the 20th Komsomol Congress, and those set for the [first] 11 months by 20 November; to release for occupancy two apartment buildings with a total area of 3,800 square meters ahead of schedule during the year:

--to achieve an increase in labor productivity larger than specified in the plan by improving the organization of the labor, engineer preparation and management of the construction process; to improve the quality of the construction and installation and the finishing work, and the output of industrial enterprises; to release housing construction, social, cultural and personal service projects at the first presentation; to adopt and develop progressive forms of labor organization more vigorously and to perform at least half of the construction and installation work under the brigade contract system; to switch 82.5 percent of the piece-rate workers to the contract-plus-bonus wage system:

--to increase our effort to create healthy and safe working conditions in production, good living conditions and personal services; to increase the responsibility of officers, warrant officers, engineering and technical personnel, workers and construction troops for the strict observance of labor protection measures and safety precautions:

--to extensively introduce measures in all areas for accelerating scientific and technological progress in construction; to continue work under the plan for technical reequipment and reconstruction of industrial enterprises; to develop the rationalization and invention work, and to achieve a saving of at least 350,000 rubles from the adoption of rationalization proposals in construction; to use all possibilities in the struggle for economy and thrift, and to strive for the efficient use of construction materials, fuel and energy; to absolutely meet the targets set in the 1987 plan for conservation of rolled metal products and cement, and to exceed by 3 percent the target for conserving electric energy, fuel and lubricants:

--to fulfill the annual freightage plan by 27 December 1987; to reduce downtime for machines and mechanisms within a shift by 10 percent; to increase the technical readiness coefficient for motor transport to 0.91; to reduce motor transport outlays by 1 percent more than the figure specified in the plan:

--for the billeting agencies to fulfill plans for in-house construction and capital repairs by 15 December 1987, and to perform the work well:

--to thoroughly study Lenin's ideological-theoretical legacy, documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, and the heroic history of our nation, the party and the Armed Forces; to improve the quality of the political training for all categories of servicemen, construction troops, blue- and white-collar workers of the Soviet Army, and its influence on the work in the new manner, at the pace of acceleration; to develop in the personnel ideological conviction, good moral and political qualities, a sense of loyalty to their patriotic and international duty; to develop the labor and the public-political activeness of the personnel, and to intensify the movement for a communist attitude toward labor; to hold Communist Saturdays of volunteer labor in 1987 in honor of the 117th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 70th anniversary of Great October; to greet the 20th Komsomol Congress with important labor successes; to take an active part in the 2nd All-Union Festival of Artistic Folk Activities dedicated to the 70th anniversary of Great October, and to have a permanent amateur performing group in each subunit:

--to maintain good military and labor discipline, organization and order in the collectives; to be uncompromising toward shortcomings and toward all deviations from the regulations and standards governing socialist communal life; to struggle to unite the multinational military collectives, to establish a wholesome moral climate in them and to strengthen friendship and military comradeship.

We appeal to all the workers on Army and Navy construction projects, of industrial enterprises, planning and billeting organizations and establishments of the USSR Ministry of Defense to enter actively into the socialist competition and to undeviatingly implement decisions coming out of the 27th party congress and fulfill well the capital construction plans for the 2nd year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

We challenge the construction troops of the Red Banner Kiev Military District to enter into socialist competition.

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REAR SERVICES, DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

BRIEFS

CONGRESS OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL UNIONS--The congress of the Trade Union of Defense Industry Workers has ended in Moscow. The delegates discussed the tasks involved in the restructuring of trade union work, enhancing the trade union's role in activating the human factor and accelerating the social and economic development of the industrial branches. Changes were approved in the Trade Union Charter. Taking part in the congress were A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ye.Z. Razumov and N.A. Shakhov, deputy department heads in the CPSU Central Committee, V.P. Provotorov, secretary of the AUCCTU, heads of ministries and departments. The congress elected new members to the trade union central committee and the audit commission, and delegates to the 18th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR. There was an organizing plenum of the new membership of the trade union central committee. V.I. Lapshin was elected chairman of the central committee. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Feb 87 p 4] 11499

KOZLOV NOTED IN CC DEPARTMENT--The Trade Union of Aviation Industry Workers has ended its congress in Moscow. The delegates discussed the tasks involved in restructuring the work of trade union organizations in light of decisions coming out of the 27th CPSU Congress, and ways to further develop the aviation industry. V.V. Kozlov, deputy chief of the Defense Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee, V.P. Provotorov, secretary of the AUCCTU, and leaders of ministries and departments took part in the congress. The congress elected new members to the trade union central committee, a new audit commission and delegates to the 18th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR. There was a plenum of the new membership of the trade union central committee. G.A. Albov was elected chairman of the central committee. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Jan 87 p 1] 11499

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DOSAAF

DOSAAF CC CHAIRMAN ON EDUCATION DAY

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jan 87 p 3

[Interview with Maj Gen P.K. Maksimov, chairman of the BSSR DOSAAF Central Committee, by Lt Col (Ret) Ya. Malyy, PRAVDA public correspondent: "A School of Courage and Patriotism"; first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Today is the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Volunteer Society for Cooperation With the Army, Aviation, and Fleet (DOSAAF USSR). This date coincides with the beginning of the All-Union Month of Mass Defense Work dedicated to the 69th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Lieutenant Colonel (Reserve) Ya. Malyy, our public correspondent interviewed Major General P.K. Maksimov, chairman of the BSSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

[Question] The USSR DOSAAF has written many heroic pages in the nation's history in the 60 years of its existence. Who was there at the beginning of this, one of the most mass-based organizations?

[Answer] One of the first volunteer patriotic defense organizations of the workers, the Military Scientific Society--subsequently, the Society of Defense Cooperation--was formed in October of 1920 at the Military Academy of the RKKA [Workers' and Peasants' Red Army] (now the Military Academy imeni Frunze). The Society of Friends of the Air Fleet and the Society of Friends of Chemical Defense and the Chemical Industry came into being somewhat later. They merged into a single organization, the USSR Aviakhim [Society of the Friends of Air and Chemical Defense and Industry], in 1925. A single, mass, volunteer military-patriotic organization, the Union of Societies of Friends of Defense and Chemical and Air Development of the USSR (Osoaviakhim), was established on 23 January 1927.

Its main job was to teach military occupations to the population and prepare them to defend the homeland. Military training installations (VUPs) were set up under the rayon Osoaviakhim councils and at large enterprises, numerous rifle groups functioned in the basic cells, and there was mass-scale meeting of the GTO [Ready for Work and Defense], GSO [Ready for Medical Defense] and "Air and Chemical Defense" standards.

The first Belorussian Osoaviakhim school for training pilots was opened in Vitebsk in January 1931. Air clubs were then formed in Minsk, Mogilev, Gomel, Bobruysk

and Orsha. Even they could not accept all those wishing to learn how to operate an aircraft or a glider, or to make parachute jumps, however. Various military groups, tactical games in the field, firing competitions, militarized ski trips, and aerial chemical detachments became widespread during that period.

More than 7 million members of Osoaviakhim left for the front during the first days of the Great Patriotic War. High government awards were conferred upon many of them. The title Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred upon 950 Osoaviakhim members, 46 of whom received basic flight training at air clubs in our republic. P.Ya. Golovachev, a graduate of the Gomel Air Club, was twice awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

[Question] The DOSAAF ranks have grown considerably, the facilities have been built up, and naturally, the tasks facing the republic's defense society have grown more complex during the 6 decades. How are Belorussia's DOSAAF members coping with them?

[Answer] The republic organization was awarded Challenge Red Banners of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee this past year for the training of specialists for the Armed Forces. This means that our work is highly valued. This is primarily to the credit of our primary organizations, the best of which are the Berezovskiy and Glubokskiy rayon organizations, the Pinsk, Novopolotsk and Osipovich city organizations, and a number of other DOSAAF organizations.

Numerous schools, clubs and other military-patriotic associations function in Belorussia today, at which the future fightingmen learn the ABCs of military affairs and master the technical military specialties essential for serving in the army and navy. DOSAAF also makes a significant contribution to the training of cadres for the common technical occupations. More than 70,000 specialists are trained for the national economy each year at DOSAAF schools and technical sports clubs, including more than 16,000 drivers and machine operators for agriculture. Modern training facilities--well-equipped classrooms for theoretical and practical classes, training complexes, airfields and radio training areas--have been built in the society's training organizations.

The Brest DOSAAF Combined Technical School imeni B.M. Karbyshev was the first in the nation to receive an honorary name. It was awarded the Honorary Certificate of the BSSR Supreme Soviet and the honorary Emblem of the USSR DOSAAF. It was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the KBVO [Red Banner Belorussian Military District] a fifth time for its performance during the last training year. The Red Banners of the central and oblast DOSAAF committees of the BSSR have been left there in perpetuity. DOSAAF schools of the Ukraine and the Baltic area, and delegations from defense societies of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have studied the work of this collective.

The Minsk Radio Technical School and Naval School, the Slutsk, Vitebsk, Pinsk and Lida motor vehicle schools, the Brest Radio Technical School and the Grodno Combined Technical School are performing well. We can speak with pride today also of the achievements of the Minsk Air Club, the Bobruysk Air Sports Club, and the Brest Technical Air Sports Club.

Technical sports clubs function in most of the republic's cities and rayons. The Berezovskiy, Kalinkovichskiy and Logoyskiy rayon technical sports clubs and the Novopolotsk and Minsk city technical sports clubs are examples of productive work. Modern training facilities have been built there, and the training is conducted by experienced methods experts, instructors and masters. The Berezovskiy club alone has trained around 6,000 drivers for the national economy in its 13 years of existence. Hundreds of sportsmen improve their skills in the applied military sports in well-equipped motor vehicle, motorized rifle and radio sections.

[Question] Unfortunately, this is not the situation everywhere. Not all of the rayon committees are yet performing at their full capacity. Specifically, this was discussed at a conference of workers of ministries and departments, and public organizations held jointly with representatives of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, the BSSR Council of Ministers and the staff of the Belorussian Military District.

[Answer] It is no secret that many rayon and primary DOSAAF organizations are still performing poorly, without initiative. There have been numerous criticisms of the technical sports clubs, and 29 rayon centers do not have them at all. There are no technical sports clubs in 13 rayons just in Grodno Oblast. This is probably one of the reasons why the oblast DOSAAF organizations chronically lag in the training of specialists for the national economy and in the development of the applied military sports. We are not satisfied today with the performance of the Krupskiy, Petrikovskiy, Molodechnenskiy, Volkovysskiy, Shchuchinskiy, Rechitskiy, Mstislavskiy and certain other rayon organizations.

Certain difficulties have also arisen in the training of drivers for various kinds of transport and in the advanced training for drivers in categories "Ye" and "D." The absence of technical sports clubs, a shortage of classrooms and of training vehicles are felt in a number of rayons. There is only one solution: to unite the efforts of DOSAAF, the local soviets of people's deputies, managers, the Komsomol, trade unions and other public organizations.

We can state with confidence today, however, that the 5-million-strong army of Belorussia's DOSAAF members, interacting closely with the party committees and public organizations, will do everything possible to correct the shortcomings. The All-Union Month of Mass Defense Work launched today and the entire spirit of the restructuring underway in our society will contribute to this.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

VETERANS OF AFGHANISTAN BECOME CADETS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Reserve Colonel V. Lyapkalo, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA part-time staff correspondent: "A Meeting of Combat Friends: Soldiers Who Befittingly Performed Their International Duty in Afghanistan Have Become Military School Cadets"]

[Text] Already during the first days of his arrival at the Kiev Higher Tank Engineering School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. I. Yakubovskiy, Senior Noncommissioned Officer Petr Shestakov could consider himself a cadet. Decorated with the medal "for combat services," he was exempted from examinations on general education subjects, and the interview with him proceeded successfully.

While awaiting their turn for the physicians, the cadet candidates were in a hurry at the entrance to the school's medical unit. Having caught sight of the senior noncommissioned officer's strapping and sturdy build, they respectfully parted, making way for him. Shestakov smiled and took his turn. And at this point he heard someone call him by his first name.

The senior noncommissioned officer turned towards the voice and saw a youth pushing through to him. He was in civilian clothes, but Shestakov recognized him immediately: "Igor!".

This indeed was his fellow soldier Reserve Sergeant I. Shkolnik. They had performed their international duty together in Afghanistan. Both of them were junior commanders. They had traversed quite a number of difficult roads together, and more than once they had participated shoulder to shoulder in hard fighting with the dushman. In one of the battles, when the enemy was about to blow up a bridge and block the way of a convoy with cargo, the platoon commander was wounded. Senior Sergeant Shestakov replaced him.

The meeting of the combat buddies here at the school was unexpected, but not accidental. During service in the army both of them had determined their objective once and for all--to become officers. Shkolnik intended to enter a military school at the end of his first term of military service, but circumstances arose such that he could not leave in a timely manner for training sessions for military service personnel selected as cadet candidates. The group of soldiers of which he became a member was performing a mission far from where the subunit was stationed.

Having been transferred to the reserve, for nearly a year Shkolnik worked as a motor vehicle mechanic at one of the enterprises in Kiev. And, when the selection for schools began, he went to the military registration and enlistment office without hesitation.

Shestakov's dream of becoming an officer was conceived when he was still in school. His father--now a retired major who worked over 15 years as a military instructor at a boarding school--fostered this dream in him. But he advised him not to be in a hurry to enter a school. "You need to test yourself properly and adjust your dream with service," the father often said to his son.

Petr followed this advice. After school he graduated from a vocational and technical school, and worked as a diamond cutter. Then first-term military service. In Afghanistan he became a communist.

And so the paths of Reserve Sergeant Shkolnik and career Senior Noncommissioned Officer Shestakov crossed once again. Now both of them are cadets. Within a brief period of residing at the school they succeeded well in proving themselves and assuming authority. They were repeatedly encouraged by their commanders. The internationalist soldiers, who were united by a common dream, became inseparable friends. And this friendship of theirs and mutual relationships, which were based on utmost frankness and mutual exactingness, serve as a model example and imitation for the first-year students.

Right now Shestakov is heading Komsomol course organization, and Shkolnik is a squad commander. In the opinion of commanders both of them are setting the tone in training and discipline in which it is necessary to prepare oneself for officer service.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

DEVELOPMENT OF SUVOROV MILITARY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 87 p 6

[Article by Col V. Tarakanov, graduate of a Suvorov military school: "The Students at the Suvorov Schools: The First Step on the Path to Becoming a Commander"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] There is broken glass underfoot. Gaping windows, graffiti-covered walls.... Why does it seem so sad? It is because we former students of the 1st Special Air Force School once set up an observation post in a small turret of this building on Chapayevskiy Lane in the capital, where we spent all of our time when we were not in class. We played war--no, we were not playing, we were learning military affairs.

The building is undergoing major repairs. It can be put into shape, of course. But will it be possible to resurrect, to make major repairs on, that invaluable experience in military-patriotic indoctrination acquired at special artillery, naval and air schools, and tested in the war and since the war (the air schools "held out" longer than all the others--until 1955)? No, it has probably been scattered too liberally....

Our former teachers are not very, very old, and most of them have already passed on. How we could use their know-how today!

Valuable experience in teaching adolescents who have decided to devote themselves to the military service has been accumulated at the Suvorov schools. These educational institutions were established on the basis of the decree passed by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) on 21 August 1943: "On Urgent Steps to Restore the Economy in Areas Liberated From German Occupation."

Nine Suvorov schools were opened at that time. They had 500 students each and a 7-year training program, "with private room and board for the students." The State Defense Committee opened another six schools a year later, and two more were added in the '50s. I recall that Nakhimov naval schools were also established at that time in Tbilisi, Leningrad and Riga.

Think about it: one of the first Suvorov graduating classes, in 1950, numbered approximately 4,500 children. Add to that the graduates of special military

schools. This is how many educated youth, indoctrinated in the best traditions, left the doors of the military schools at one time.... Today, unfortunately, we cannot boast of such graduates.

Yes, there were objective difficulties after the war, and many decisions were made according to the proverb "Take care of the pence; the pounds will take care of themselves." In short, the special schools were closed in the mid-'50s, and later reductions were made also in the Suvorov and Nakhimov schools. Did we gain from this? I believe we lost....

I frequently catch myself thinking, and not just because I myself completed a Suvorov school, that the modern army greatly needs just such cadres as those which the Suvorov schools of the "old" model were beginning to produce. Is that not true? Let us take a look: among the graduates of the SVU [Suvorov Military School] are present-day commanders and deputy commanders of military districts, groups of forces and large formations, pilots-and-cosmonauts, and Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Lieutenant General O. Zinchenko, chief of the Political Directorate and member of the Military Council of the Ural Military District--incidentally, a graduate of the Stavropol Suvorov Military School--told me:

"It seemed that they were preparing us for some big cause. And that is in fact what it was. We had to actively engage in the restoration of the nation following the terrible conflagration of the war. Most importantly, however, we had to enter the ranks of the homeland's defenders as rapidly as possible...."

Today there are Suvorov schools operating in Kazan, Kalinin, Kiev, Leningrad, Minsk, Moscow, Sverdlovsk and Ussuriysk, and a single Nakhimov school in Leningrad. I recently had the opportunity to visit a few of them.

"Greetings, Suvorov School Commander! I would like very much to enroll in your school. Please write and tell me when admissions are being accepted and whether I can enroll.... Please accept me. I am willing to do whatever is necessary...."

I am certain that there are plenty of letters in the SVU archives such as this one from a little boy in Tyumen Oblast: the Suvorov schools do not have to advertise. It has been calculated from the total number of applications that 10 or 12 boys apply for every opening. On the "approaches," near and far, to the schools, this astounding competition is reduced--frequently formally--to three or four applicants per opening.

The schools switched to a two-year training program almost 20 years ago. They began to accept boys who had completed eight grades of schooling and had made an aware choice to become officers. Two years of training. Is that enough? Is it not too little?

Honored School Teacher of the RSFSR L. Yaroshenko, who devoted more than 40 years of his life to the Suvorov students, for example, told me in Kazan:

Our first students were orphans who had lost their nearest relatives. It is a different matter today, of course. Not all of the Suvorov students express a

desire to join the military when they graduate. These are isolated cases, to be sure, but they do occur. There are not always enough of us to 'overcome' parental influence. Furthermore, the kids come to us after they are 'of age,' with their views already established...."

Great Patriotic War veteran N. Fedorov, also an honored teacher and mathematics instructor at the Sverdlovsk SVU, thinks this:

"The level of training of the boys who come to us varies. It is difficult--more correctly, even impossible--to eliminate the difference in 2 years. Consequently, the officers who develop out of our graduates also vary...."

This idea was further developed by Honored Teacher A. Klimenkov, an instructor of history at the same school.

"There is no question that we have too little time," Aleksandr Vladimirovich said. "What are 2 years at a Suvorov school? In the first year we bring their knowledge up to the required level; the second year--one does not have time even to glance back--exam time, and we send them out into the military. Some of the kids start to 'wise up' during this time and decide that they do not want to go to an officers' school. Some parents 'muddy' the water and try to find a 'more prestigious' school or military institute for their offspring. And as close as possible to their home. This occurs particularly in the families of white-collar workers and, strange as it sounds, in the families of servicemen...."

This is the situation! The Suvorov corps, it would seem, would be the first step toward a career as an officer. The army needs commanders most of all, while the parents, not very concerned about this fact, literally "snatch" the graduates. I'm sorry, but just who are today's Suvorov schools training?

Honored School Teacher of the Ukraine V. Mishin of Kiev, the author of many training aids for teaching basic Marxist-Leninist ethics, handed me a pocket booklet with the title "On the Caliber of Conduct of Suvorov Students" and said:

We need to deal more thoroughly with the career orientation of the future officers and develop independence in them."

What is true, is true. It has long been noticed that when the adolescent makes an aware decision regarding his future, the quality of his training at the school is far better.

...A milkmaid from the Bolshevik Kolkhoz in Penza Oblast came to the office of Major General K. Shestakov, chief of the Kazan SVU, at the time of entrance exams. The mother had come to request that her son be accepted. Yevgeniy stood at her side.

Taisiya Vasilyevna, you have come a long way," the general said, "and the fact that you are doing this for your son is good. But when your boy completes the military, he might be sent somewhere far away to serve...."

"Well, someone has to be there," the mother answered after a pause.

Yevgeniy passed the competitive exams and was enrolled at the school. He wants to be a commander.

A teacher at a boarding school in Novosibirsk Oblast brought Sasha Tsepennikov to the Sverdlovsk Suvorov Military School. She said that the boy dreamed of being a military man. Suvorov student Tsepennikov receives "good" or "excellent" grades and is thinking of continuing his studies at a military-political school.

Major Yu. Ayev, senior instructor of history and social science, expressed a valid thought:

"The new students barely cross the school threshold, and we can already determine with a high degree of probability who truly wants to and can become a commander. The competitive exams should be more an auxiliary factor in the selection of future Suvorov students, but not the main one...."

It is the usual scene at practically all of the schools during entrance exams: large numbers of private and official motor vehicles crowd through the gates, bringing kids to take the exams. One automatically thinks: what powerful support.... The small number of individuals in charge of these educational institutions are under extreme pressure during this time. Of course they are! Some people find it very pleasing to see their boy wearing the scarlet shoulder-boards and the red stripes, but when it comes to the state tasks....

Practically no one but orphans was accepted during the war and the first postwar years. Today, however, the orphans take the entrance exams along with everyone else. And children who have only one parent. These account for approximately every third boy competing. One other fact: rural boys account for less than 4 percent of those entering the schools.

I am convinced that it is time to revise the acceptance conditions. And it would also be a good thing for the military commissariats to give more thought to the selection of students. The school officials should be granted greater authority in this matter.

The objective is clear, after all: to prepare future officer cadres. We therefore need to reassess the selection criteria. Suppose we simply give preference to orphans and the children of kolkhoz workers.... In reality, a considerable number of boys who truly want to become commanders are eliminated at the oblast military commissariats and in the districts, and never make it to the schools.

And now, a word about the training periods. Two years is clearly too little. Everyone we spoke with admits this. We should at least return to a three-year training program for the Suvorov students. I believe that many of the problems in the training and indoctrination would resolve themselves.

Some people might find this idea seditious, but why not try to establish several command--combined-arms, tank--schools made up entirely (!) of Suvorov students? I am convinced that the army would gain some choice officer cadres.

...These are the impressions gained from a trip made for PRAVDA. And do you know what else? There should be a graduation dance for the Suvorov graduates, just as there is for all other students who receive their school certificates. Just let any grown-up tell you that he doesn't remember it....

EXAMINATION OF STEALTH TECHNOLOGY FOR FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Mar 87 p 5

[Article by A. Abdulov, candidate of technical sciences, winner of USSR State Prize: "What Is 'Stealth Technology'?"]

[Text] The old saying that murder will out quite often finds curious confirmation in the practice of the U.S. War Office. An example of this is the story of how an "invisible" airplane whose existence the Pentagon categorically denied for a number of years began to be looked over from all directions. In the press, this secret aircraft was called "Stealth" ["Stels"] from the English word "stealth"--furtively, clandestinely. Air Force pilots named it "Harvey" after the hero of American stories: a rabbit who could become invisible.

Everything concerning the "invisible being" belonged to the highest category of secrecy. The West German journal DER SPIEGEL reported that each time one of these airplanes was to be rolled out of a hangar, a special siren sounded at the military base and all personnel located at that moment on the flying field, except for specially entrusted persons, were required to lay on the ground and turn in the direction opposite to that to the hangar. Flights were always accomplished at night, with takeoff from one airfield and landing on another. They flew primarily over the territory of the United States. But they say that the "invisible being" also managed to visit Western Europe at least once.

And then two events occurred in 1986 which were absolutely unconnected with one another, but they both led to where the carefully guarded secret was transformed into an open secret.

The first event was a tragic one. In the summer of 1986 during a test flight one of the "invisible beings" suffered an air crash and fell on the territory of a California preserve, the Sequoia National Forest, causing a fire which covered an area 60 hectares. Fire-fighting units and soldiers immediately arrived at the site of the accident and surrounded it. The stricken part of the preserve was declared a "closed area." Fighting the fire continued for more than six hours. One of the fire fighters who worked only 400 meters from the point of the fall told correspondents that "no traces of wreckage remained." But meticulous journalists soon ascertained precisely which airplane fell and why they tried in every possible way not to give this accident wide publicity.

The second event had a clearly comic touch. In the store of the American firm Testor Corporation which manufactures children's toys there appeared for sale an exact copy of the Stealth under the same name and with a description which presented many performance data of the secret "prototype." An extremely noisy row occurred. The CIA, NASA, and the Lockheed Corporation, the manufacturer of the aircraft, were forced to blush. The matter reached a special hearing in Congress concerning such an extravagant "leak of top secret information." At this investigation it was learned that no less than 1,000 documents pertaining to the ill-starred article disappeared from the Lockheed design office as a result of an unexplainable "lack of coordination." How this occurred and where the documents landed are a secret even deeper than the aircraft itself.

So just what is the unlucky "invisible being?"

Its official designation is SRF-19A. The first letters mean secret, reconnaissance, and fighter. Nineteen is the sequential ordinal number of the airplane type in the system of the U.S. Air Force. "A" is the first modification. Its wing span is approximately 7 meters, length of the fuselage--about 15 meters, and the shape is flat, like a flounder. The tail unit can be folded and concealed in the fuselage, and in this form it is placed in the cargo compartment of the giant C-5 transport aircraft which is inferior in dimensions and lift capacity only to the Soviet Ruslan.

The aircraft is a single-seater. Located behind the pilot's low cockpit are the air intakes for two jet engines concealed in the fuselage. Evidently, their exhaust gases are cooled by liquid nitrogen, and the ends of the nozzles are covered by adjustable flaps which are similar to louvres. All this is to reduce heat radiation and thereby hinder the detection of the aircraft using instruments which detect infrared rays.

Thorough measures have been adopted so that the enemy cannot intersect the aircraft using radar, either. First, the aircraft's entire configuration is designed so that the radar beam is reflected from it as little as possible. Second, and this most likely is the main thing, the aircraft is coated with a special compound which is a combination of various materials with properties to absorb the radar signal. The idea for employing such a coating goes back to the time of World War II, and the Americans borrowed it from a captured German patent. Submarines of the Hitlerite fleet were camouflaged in a similar manner.

According to data in DER SPIEGEL, as a result of all the measures listed above the image of the "invisible being" on the radar scope appears as a hardly distinguishable flicker. Such a signal is usually obtained from birds which are flying by, and not from airplanes. Finally, the SRF-19A is equipped with special electronic equipment which permits it to send false signals to the radar units and additionally confuse the enemy.

In the aggregate, all the cunning procedures which have been examined are called the "Stealth technology" in the Pentagon. Work has been conducted on it for many years already, and the SRF-19A is only one of the versions for its realization. A report flashed in journals that the Lockheed Corporation is engaged in the creation of a Stealth-type bomber.

And in conclusion--some curious historical information. The Lockheed designers who designed the "invisible" SRF-19A at one of the secret CIA "ranches" in the state of Nevada were led by Clarence Johnson. He is the same one who at one time headed the development of the U-2 spy airplane. The world remembers well the fate of this Johnson creation which was destroyed by a rocket salvo during a flight over territory of the Soviet Union.

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'WINTEX-87' EXERCISE DISCUSSED

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Aleksandr Kuznetsov: "They Are Rehearsing Nuclear War"]

[Text] The "Wintex-87" command-post exercises of the North Atlantic bloc have begun in the capitals of 13 of the 16 NATO member countries. Tens of thousands of men--fellow-workers of defense ministries, representatives of military headquarters, and members of the governments of NATO countries, are involved in the militaristic games which will last until 17 March. Many civilian institutions are also included in the war "game"--ministries, enterprises, and companies. In the FRG alone, for example, 850 headquarters of the Bundeswehr and troops of the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, and Canada which are billeted on the banks of the Rhine are taking part in the maneuvers. So that the militaristic performance has been conceived with a broad scope.

Moreover, it is noted in the official reports that the "scenario" for the games has been prepared in such a way that the exercises are taking place under conditions which "approximate combat operations to the maximum." It is not difficult to guess what is concealed behind this. Talking incessantly about some superiority of the Warsaw Pact in conventional armaments, the NATO "hawks" want to accustom their citizens to the thought of the necessity and inevitability of NATO's employment of nuclear weapons first.

So this time, in the course of "Wintex-87" a model of a "crisis situation" is being worked out where the "Warsaw bloc attacks the West," and the latter, in turn, is "forced" to uncork the "bottle with nuclear gin" in Europe. What a real nuclear conflict can lead to is well known to figures from the Pentagon and the NATO leadership. In the course of similar preceding "games" ("Wintex-85") fearless computers, having analyzed the consequences of the simulated "scenarios," came to the conclusion: Central Europe will be transformed...into a lifeless desert. And it alone? The NATO strategists should ponder over this and not organize provocative games.

A nuclear war in which no one is left alive can be rehearsed only by those who have lost every sense of reality and stubbornly refuse to realize the necessity for new political thinking in our nuclear missile age.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRAVDA NOTES 'ARDENT GROUND' EXERCISE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 87 p 5

[Article by Yu. Kharlanov: "NATO: Dangerous Games"]

[Text] It was announced in the NATO headquarters that the annual exercises of the North Atlantic bloc's mobile forces under the code name "Ardent Ground" will take place in April and May in Great Britain at the military base in Larkhall.

Their goal is working out the aimed fire of artillery units and the Air Forces of a number of NATO countries.

"Ardent Ground" is part of a series of spring NATO maneuvers which are being conducted throughout the bloc's entire zone from the shores of the United States to territories which border on the Soviet Union. NATO command-post exercises which bear the name "Wintex-87" are now in full swing. During these exercises, the operations of the headquarters of the bloc under conditions of a "crisis situation" are being worked out. Command posts are being deployed in underground antinuclear shelters and the mobilization of reservists and the conversion of the economy to military are being gamed. The Luxembourg newspaper ZEITUNG called these exercises a "rehearsal" for nuclear war.

France, which is not part of the NATO military organization, is now conducting maneuvers of its Air Forces. Representatives of the Air Forces of eight other NATO countries, including the United States, have been invited to them.

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KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON DOD'S 'SOVIET MILITARY POWER'

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian of 2 April 1987 published a captioned cartoon in reaction to the publication of the 6th edition of SOVIET MILITARY POWER, 1987 by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The drawing is by V. Fomichev. The caption at the top reads: "Striving to justify the growth of aggressive military preparations, the U.S. Administration is fabricating various types of falsifications, the goal of which is to convince American and world society of the existence of the supposed 'Soviet military threat.' The sixth edition of the brochure 'Soviet Military Power' is one such fabrication recently published by the Pentagon."

The caption below the drawing says: "They have moved [up] the final reserves."



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